

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

"COMPARE THE WORK"

ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Machinery Department,
4, Des Vaux Rd. Centl.
Phone 67.

No. 13,728. 號八十二零百七千八萬一第 日二十二月四年午戊 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 31st, 1918. 五拜禮 號一十三月五年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

FINEST
EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES

F
RIBOURG
&
T
REYER

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Telephone No. 77.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 12" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climate and are second to none for reliability
in the field.

We have also received a consignment of
B.S.A. Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[1898]

A LING & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1918.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 10 "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " 10 "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SATURDAY	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 " "	" " 15 "
3.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 8.30 " "	" " 15 "
8.30 " " 9.30 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHTS CARS on Week Days	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compounds Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Express a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tai)	dep. 2.25		1.35		4.35		6.35	
SHUE LUNG	dep. 2.40		1.50		4.50		6.50	
Shuen Chai	dep. 10.25	8.05	4.30	11.45	6.30	8.30	11.55	8.00
Shuen Shui	dep. 10.30	8.10	4.35	11.50	6.35	8.35	12.00	8.05
Shatin	dep. 10.35	8.15	4.40	11.55	6.40	8.40	12.05	8.10
Tai Po Market	dep. 10.40	8.20	4.45	12.00	6.45	8.45	12.10	8.15
Tai Po	dep. 10.45	8.25	4.50	12.05	6.50	8.50	12.15	8.20
Shatin	dep. 10.50	8.30	4.55	12.10	6.55	8.55	12.20	8.25
Yau Ma Tei	dep. 10.55	8.35	5.00	12.15	7.00	9.00	12.25	8.30
Yau Ma Tei	dep. 11.00	8.40	5.05	12.20	7.05	9.05	12.30	8.35
HOW LOON	dep. 11.05	8.45	5.10	12.25	7.10	9.10	12.35	8.40

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Local a.m.	No. 10 Through Express a.m.	No. 12 Local a.m.	No. 14 Through Express p.m.	No. 16 Local p.m.	No. 18 Through Express p.m.	No. 20 Local p.m.
Last Ferry	dep. 6.55	7.55	8.15	10.15	1.15	1.35	3.35	5.35	6.55
HOW LOON	dep. 6.55	7.55	8.15	10.15	1.15	1.35	3.35	5.35	6.55
Shuen Chai	dep. 6.55	7.55	8.15	10.15	1.15	1.35	3.35	5.35	6.55
Shuen Shui	dep. 7.00	8.00	8.20	10.20	1.20	1.40	3.40	5.40	7.00
Shatin	dep. 7.05	8.05	8.25	10.25	1.25	1.45	3.45	5.45	7.05
Tai Po Market	dep. 7.10	8.10	8.30	10.30	1.30	1.50	3.50	5.50	7.10
Tai Po	dep. 7.15	8.15	8.35	10.35	1.35	1.55	3.55	5.55	7.15
Shatin	dep. 7.20	8.20	8.40	10.40	1.40	2.00	4.00	6.00	7.20
Yau Ma Tei	dep. 7.25	8.25	8.45	10.45	1.45	2.05	4.05	6.05	7.25
Yau Ma Tei	dep. 7.30	8.30	8.50	10.50	1.50	2.10	4.10	6.10	7.30
Shuen Chai	dep. 7.35	8.35	8.55	10.55	1.55	2.15	4.15	6.15	7.35
Shuen Shui	dep. 7.40	8.40	9.00	11.00	2.00	2.20	4.20	6.20	7.40
HOW LOON	dep. 7.45	8.45	9.05	11.05	2.05	2.25	4.25	6.25	7.45
SHUE LUNG	dep. 7.50	8.50	9.10	11.10	2.10	2.30	4.30	6.30	7.50
CANTON (Tai Sha Tai)	dep. 7.55	8.55	9.15	11.15	2.15	2.35	4.35	6.35	7.55

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shuen Shui to allow First Class Passengers to alight,
on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.
Fanling dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok dep.	10.00	1.20
Shataukok arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling arr.	11.00	2.20

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

1A, A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Contrado Condensers, Steam Manganese, Bronze Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	27 "	53 "	88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 "	54 "	89 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons from
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 80 tons each, besides 100 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Lifting Power	7,000 tons.	12,000 tons.	12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	480 feet.	520 feet.	520 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	56 "	6 "	6 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	32 "	22 "	26 "

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoeki)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	283 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	53 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	54 "

* Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt
execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

[2061]

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S

BUILDINGS HONGKONG OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1822. Incorporated in Great Britain.

Total Assets exceed £14,000,000.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY,

GUARANTEE AND LOSS OR PROFITS INSURANCE.

HONGKONG BRANCH. JOHN DE B. LANCASTER, Acting Local Manager.

4 Des Vaux Road, Central. Tel. No. 229. [1846]

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised passage FARES
between Hongkong and Canton will come into force on 25th March, 1918.

	DAYBOATS	NIGHTBOATS
Saloon, Single	5.00	7.00
Return	8.00	12.00
2nd Class, Single	2.00	1.80
Deck	1.00	.90

In addition to the above, for the convenience of the travelling Public, a Special 1st
Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency \$11.00 and Chinese Currency \$11.50
available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels, will also be
issued.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

FRIDAY, 31st MAY, 1918	
8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "FATSHAN"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"
SATURDAY, 1st JUNE, 1918	
8 a.m. "HONGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "HONAM"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"
SUNDAY, 2nd JUNE, 1918	
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "HONAM"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—a.s. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
a.s. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
a.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m.
a.s. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 3 p.m. (Sundays 2 p.m.)
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Manicom,
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING



PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily
that the Committee is now able to indicate a
provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the
100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised,
subject to the amount available for distribution being
the sum of \$500,000.

In this event:—

WAR CHARITIES	WILL RECEIVE	Approximately.
1st prize	"	\$125,000
2nd prize	"	187,500
3rd prize	"	87,500
2 prizes of \$10,000 each	(approx.)	20,000
2 prizes of \$7,500 each	"	15,000
2 prizes of \$5,000 each	"	10,000
3 prizes of \$2,500 each	"	7,500
7 prizes of \$2,000 each	"	14,000
6 prizes of \$1,000 each	"	6,000
10 prizes of \$700 each	"	7,000
15 prizes of \$400 each	"	6,000
15 prizes of \$300 each	"	4,500
24 prizes of \$200 each	"	4,800
15 prizes of \$100 each	"	1,500
103 prizes		\$500,000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June
and the number of tickets now available for sale is
rapidly becoming less, therefore if you have not
bought all the tickets you require it is advisable to
hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

TICKETS \$5.00 each.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, Etc.

GRACA & CO.

No. 10, WINDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.
Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST CARDS
FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.
New Supply of
SEEDS.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.
No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNDRY MESS AND BARRACKS
Telephone No. 272.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
J. W. CHERRY,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above sea level.
15 Minutes from landing stage.
Under the management of
Mrs. BLAIR.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL, CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession,
Shamoon.
The only European Hotel in
Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special
attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management
of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. EYLES.
[1844]

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
**COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS
AND EXPORTS.**

Sole Proprietors of
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE
KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOYARI, HOJO
NAMAZUTA, SATO, SHINNEW
KANADA, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI and
OYUBARI Coal Mines.

Agents for SAKITO Coal.

HEAD OFFICE:—TOKYO.

Branches and Representatives: NAGASAKI,
KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE,
KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOK,
PEKING, TIENSIN, DAIHLEN,
TIENTSIN, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON,
HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA, LONDON AND NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—

HONGKONG, "IWASAKI."
HAIPHONG, CANTON, "IWASAKI."
Codes:—At A.B.C. 5th Ed. Western Union
and Bentley's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

NOTICE

THE TREASURERS, Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, having resigned as from 31st May, 1918, Messrs. PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING have been appointed Treasurers in their place.

As from this date communications to the Treasurers should be addressed to Messrs. PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, 6, Queen's Road Central.

JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Hon. Secretary. [2077]
Hongkong, 31st May, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the CONGRESSIONAL TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 1st June, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Los House Street,

SUNDRY CUT-GLASS, &c., &c.

(REMOVED TO SALES ROOMS FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE)

Cut glass Dishes, Rose Bowl, Water Set, Jug and Glasses, Liqueur, Champagne, Rock, Claret, Sherry, Tumblers.

Also
Japanese Tea Set, Dinner Service (about 100 pieces), Brass Buddha, Bronze Statues, Chinese Blue and White Vases and Bowls, &c., &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1918. [2078]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

FINAL,
OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES
of the Colony,
S. E. GREEN

vs.
NG SZE KWONG,
Best of 5 Sets,
on the
WAR CHARITIES COURT,
TO-DAY (FRIDAY), 31st MAY, 1918,

AT 4.30 P.M.
Reserved Stand Seats ... \$1.50
Ring Seats ... 1.00
Enclosure (standing only) ... 50 cts.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.
P. M. HODGSON,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1918. [2086]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 3rd June.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1918. [2074]

G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.
KING'S BIRTHDAY.

THIS OFFICE will be Open for all purposes from 9 A.M. to 12 NOON on MONDAY next, the 3rd June, 1918. Licensed Warehouses cannot be Opened on that day.

D. W. TRATMAN,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1918. [2073]

G. R.

NOTICE

ON and after 1st June, GAP ROCK and WAGLAN will exhibit their Proper Lights from sunset to sunrise.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander R.N.
Harbour Master, &c., &c., &c.
Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 25th May, 1918. [2058]

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the General Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1912.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Large Dining Room TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 31st May, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

Business:
To confirm the Resolution passed on the 16th inst. as to the Post in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1918. [2037]

WM. POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices on TUESDAY, the 4th of June, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 28th February, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th of May to the 4th of June, both days inclusive.

By Order,
B. O. HOLT,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1918. [2039]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS" will commence on TUESDAY, 4th June, 1918, if sufficient support be forthcoming. Application for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1918. [2064]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Business of the manufacture and sale of Ice and the business of Cold Storage hitherto carried on by the Hongkong Ice Company, Limited, has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED. Consequently upon such acquisition the name of the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED, has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.," and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,
Secretary,
THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
[1523]

HOUSES TO LET

TO BE LET
FURNISHED, No. 142, THE PEAK, for the months July to October inclusive.

Apply to—
Mr. M. FLETCHER,
Colonial Secretary's Office.
[2042]

TO LET
COMMODOUS and well-fitted SHOP, Alexandra Buildings.

Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
[1887]

TO LET
NO. 1, CARNARVON ROAD, Kowloon, well-built EUROPEAN TWO-STORY HOUSE, good locality.

Apply to—
YU KAM HING,
c/o Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.
[1984]

TO LET
HOUSES on Shamien, Canton.

No. 67, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
[28]

TO LET
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[2000]

FOR SALE,
"GALESEND," 108, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.

Apply to—
C. H. GALE,
P.W.D.
[1886]

WANTED.
A SMALL OFFICE in the central locality.

Apply to—
"X."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2041]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

OLD BROWN

BRANDY



25 YEARS IN WOOD

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT

MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616.

DEATH

HILTON.—At the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, on May 24th, MILDRED HILTON.

Hongkong Office: 10a, Des Vaux Road, G. LONDON Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 31st MAY, 1918

SUN YAT SEN'S RETIREMENT

Dr. SUN YAT SEN is a disappointed man. Events have not shaped themselves to his liking, and he has resigned from the Constitutional movement. Sun has not lived up to his great reputation. At one time he was the most interesting figure on the Chinese stage. He was regarded as the deliverer of his country from the Manchu bondage, and, in the exciting days of the Revolution, he was undoubtedly first in the hearts of his countrymen. Thus he became the first PRESIDENT of the Republic of China. He soon realised, however, his own unfitness for such a difficult and onerous position, and admittedly displayed great qualities in resigning in favour of YUAN SHIH-KAI. There, however, his greatness ended. After drawing a princely salary for preaching successfully the gospel of railway needs to the Chinese, he opposed YUAN SHIH-KAI when the latter dissolved a hostile Parliament and decided to govern without its aid or, rather, hindrance. Even when YUAN SHIH-KAI died, Sun remained in opposition. In this he was, no doubt, consistent. He has always stood for Constitutional government, but by ignoring actualities he has given the impression of a visionary rather than that of a practical reformer. Of course, he is not without adherents, but their number is not so great as it was and is becoming less. His opposition to Peking suggests the power. He may be absolutely sincere, but his sincerity is more generally questioned now than in the past. The lengthy telegram of resignation, which he has circulated in the characteristic modern Chinese style, breathes "the pride that spees humility." After asserting that the Tachuna of Yunnan and

PREPARATIONS FOR CHINA'S SECOND PARLIAMENT.

The earnestness of the Chinese Government in adhering to its definitely expressed policy regarding Parliament is proved by the preparations which are now proceeding for putting into operation the recently promulgated Election Law and giving to China a Senate and a House of Representatives elected on a more representative basis than their predecessors. The election of Senators in the different provinces and special administrative areas has been fixed for June 20th, and the central election will take place on the same day. The election of members of the House of Representatives will be held ten days earlier. The detailed regulations governing the enforcement of the revised law for the election of members of the House of Representatives have been published, and they show that all reasonable precautions are to be taken to ensure a proper vote in accordance with modern ideas as to secrecy and accuracy. This may not prove acceptable to the so-called Constitutionalists, who, of course, refuse to admit that there can be any merit in any legislature other than that which was tried by two successive Presidents and found wanting. As is well known, members of the Senate are not elected on the same popular basis as members of the House of Representatives. They are chosen by bodies possessing special qualifications, founded on knowledge and experience. Unusual interest is being manifested at the present time in the election of members of the Central Electoral Bureau, from whom ten Senators will be elected. The qualification is education—that is to say, the candidate must be a graduate of a recognised University and have had three years' experience in his particular profession or calling. Naturally, the class most interested is composed of returned students—the men whom China and the world expect to exercise the greatest influence in moulding public opinion and shaping the national destiny. Despite the Southern us, or misuse, of the shibboleth of Constitutionalism, large numbers of this intelligent class have recognised it to be

their duty to take advantage of the franchise granted in the interests of themselves and the nation, and a big gathering is expected in Peking on the day of the election. Members from Shanghai, Hankow, and Tientsin have already registered either personally or through relatives or friends in the Central Election Bureau. Precautions to guard against mistakes and abuses seem adequate, but should any omissions become apparent they can be rectified on petition, provision for which is made. University diplomas must be produced and candidates must be guaranteed from their native provinces.

Mr. Severn has postponed his visit to the Ellis Kadoorie School until to-day week.

The third Gymkhana meeting of the season will be held at Happy Valley on June 22nd.

Mr. Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General at Shanghai, is leaving for the U.S.A. by the *Ecuador*, and expects to return within four months.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Wednesday:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 2 (1 death); bubonic plague 8 (4 deaths). One of those attacked by cerebro-spinal fever was English.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUN YAT SEN'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, May 27th.

The *Times* Shanghai Correspondent reports that Dr. Sun Yat Sen has resigned his post as Generalissimo of the so-called Constitutional Military Government of the South-West of China, and states that he will henceforth confine himself to working "for the good of the country as a private citizen."

PETTY PREDATORY BARONIES.

The situation in China is chaotic. Centralised authority is rapidly disappearing and giving place to a series of petty predatory baronies.

BORDER CHINESE JOIN COSSACK LEADER.

PEKING, May 28th.

Upwards of 1,000 Border Chinese have joined the Cossack leader, Semionoff, who, gaining strength and popularity, is dispersing his opponents and establishing a measure of order instead of chaos.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT ADDRESS A NOTE TO CHINA.

Moscow, May 29th.

The Government has addressed a Note to China, complaining of the "criminal activity of a brigand band under Semionoff sheltering in Manchuria," and asking permission to send Soviet troops to act with the Chinese Regulars against Semionoff.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HONG KONG PO."]

CANTON, May 30th.

THE CONFEDERATION GOVERNMENT.
We are informed that a Special Council is to be established to discuss the constitution of the Confederation Government in Canton, and leaders of the South-West provinces are requested to send representatives to Canton to participate in the consultations. The powers of Controllers and other members are to be considered. It is said that General Luk Wing-ting, who was elected one of the Controllers, will proceed to Canton to assume office. He is on his way to Wuchow at present.

CHINA BANK NOTES.

It is said that the Post Office, Telegraph Company, and Electric Light Company in Canton have reported that notes of the China Bank are still at a discount of from 15 to 20 per cent of their face value.

LUNG'S SUPPORTERS.

It is reported that several of Lung's armies have attacked various districts on the North and West Rivers. They occupied several district cities on the 27th inst., and the authorities are requested to send reinforcements.

SWATOW REPORTS.

It is reported that troops, sent from Chekiang province to reinforce Fukien have refused to leave for the front although they have arrived at Amoy. The situation of Fukien is, therefore, serious.

Commander Chan Kwong-ming has reported that Canton forces have recently gained many victories, and occupied several important positions on the front.

THE TROOP OF SWATOW.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

"Trio lupus stultus."
Ever since Chen Chung Ming came here, he has, in his frantic efforts to raise money to meet the expenses of a military occupation, which all peaceful citizens, Chinese and foreign alike, view with the same unqualified detestation, played the part of "a tiger and a wolf" and "treated the people as fish and meat."

As long as he confined his extortions to his own citizens, foreigners, however much they might deplore the intolerable state of affairs, and sympathize with the victims of his rapacity, had no call to raise their voices against a regime of tyrannical oppression which, however lamentable, was, when all is said and done, purely a Chinese domestic affair.

But Chen has not rested content with grinding the faces of his own people. Emboldened by impunity, and in disregard of international friendship, treaties, and extraterritorial rights, he has now extending his malign activities to foreigners, whom he is endeavouring to entangle in the meshes of his nefarious net of unblushing and unbridled extortion.

Passing over the grievances of other nationalities, I will proceed to set forth those of which British subjects have special cause to complain.

1.—PERSECUTION OF CHINESE BRITISH.

All Chinese British, registered in the Consulate, are registered on the production of papers showing that they are British subjects by birth. No such thing is known as "entering British nationality" (*Gu chi*), and, therefore, they are under no obligation to inform the Chinese authorities that they have "put off Chinese nationality" (*ch'u chi*).

In spite of this having been made perfectly clear to him in repeated and vigorous consular representations, Chen obstinately insists that Chinese British are Chinese and proceeds to "make fish and meat" of them as he does of his own citizens, demanding heavy subscriptions to the so-called internal loan, levying house taxes, and calling up long issued title deeds for so-called "salt land" for revision and re-issue. This brings me to

2.—INTERFERENCE WITH BRITISH LANDED PROPERTY.

Land held by British subjects under documents of title granted by Chinese authorities, past and present, is as extrajurisdictional as the owners themselves. No matter whether it be so-called "salt land" or any other kind of land, when it has once become the *bona-fide* property of a British subject, under documents duly issued by the Chinese authority concerned, it is exempt from all further interference on the part of the Chinese authorities.

Now Chen is trying to force British subjects to take out new title deeds for their "salt land," paying according to a deliberately arranged scale of extortion. In this connection he has had the unparalleled audacity to send "orders" to British firms, in which a time limit of three days is set for complying with the terms of the order. This looks like an intentional insult, as Chen must be perfectly well aware that British firms and individuals are not subject to receive "orders" from Chinese authorities, who, if they have any communication to make to a British firm or individual should make it through the Consul.

I will merely allude to the barbarous disregard, in best "scrap of paper" style, of solemn international agreements displayed by Chen in seizing one third of the salt revenue, which, thanks to his interference and that of others like him, has dwindled to practically nothing.

With the exception of Chen, all his predecessors at the head of the ephemeral regimes which have come and gone since 1912, that is to say, Generals Wu, Ma, Mok, and Liu, have uniformly respected the rights and privileges of foreigners. Chen professes to act according to treaty, but claims to be his own interpreter of the meaning of the Treaties. So if a Treaty says that something is white and Chen interprets white to mean black, black it is accordingly.

Quoniam tandem.

DIRECTOR OF MOVEMENTS.

The Secretary of State for War has appointed Sir Sam Fay, Director of Movements, to be Director-General of Movements and Railways, with a seat on the Army Council. Sir Sam Fay, who was knighted in 1911, began his railway career at the age of 16 as a junior clerk in the London and South-Western Railway. He remained with the company for twenty years, becoming general manager of the Midland and South-Western Junction Railway in 1892, but returned to the South-Western in 1899 as superintendent of the line, and remained there till he succeeded the late Sir William Pollard as general manager of the Great Central in 1902.

THE WAR.

THE ENEMY OFFENSIVE:

IS IT MERELY A PREPARATORY ATTACK?

HOW CHEMIN-DES-DAMES WAS TAKEN.

TURKS IN CAUCASIA:

PERMISSION TO ADVANCE INTO PERSIA AGAINST BRITISH REFUSED.

ARABS ASSIST IN RESCUING ARMENIANS.

THE CAPTURE OF A GERMAN AGENT IN IRELAND.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

ALLIED LINE MAINTAINED.

LONDON, May 28th.
10.55 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—French and British counter-attacks early this morning re-established our line eastward of Dickebusch Lake, capturing several prisoners.

It is known that four German Divisions were engaged in the attacks on May 27th in this sector, and as far south as Loere.

Heavy losses were inflicted on these divisions.

The Allied line was maintained at all points.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, May 29th.
12.45 a.m.

The weather was fine but cloudy on May 27th, and the visibility was not good.

During the full day's flying we dropped 16 tons of bombs on various objectives, including billets between Armentieres and Lens, and on Bruges docks.

We brought down 15 German aeroplanes and drove down three.

Two British machines are missing.

We dropped heavy bombs at night on Zeebrugge lock and Bruges docks, also a great number on the enemy's dumps and billets, totalling 21 tons. All our aeroplanes returned.

Hostile night-bombers were active.

A "Gotha" was forced to descend over our lines and the three occupants were captured.

Our long-distance night-bombers were very active and dropped between four and five tons of bombs on the Chemical Works at Mannheim, the railway station at Landau, the electric power station at Kreuzwald, railway station at Mersallion and on Courcelles. There were very large explosions. One British machine is missing.

SUCCESSFUL MINOR OPERATIONS.

LONDON, May 29th.
12.40 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided south-east of Arras, capturing prisoners.

We also took a few prisoners westward of Merville, and repulsed raids at Givenchy, Lez, and La Bassée.

We repulsed an attack on a post southward of the Ypres-Comines canal.

"NOW WE SHAN'T BE LONG."

LONDON, May 29th.
4.20 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphing this evening, states:—Except north of Mont Kemmel, the enemy artillery are comparatively quiet on the Flanders Front.

Four British divisions, which withstood the first onslaught on the Aisne were composed of English troops representing many English counties, contradicting the German assertions that the English leave the heaviest fighting to the overseas troops.

Great satisfaction is felt among the British troops at the news of the successful attack by Americans near Montdidier, in which they captured more than 140 prisoners. The popular sentiment was expressed by a Scotch corporal, who remarked, "Now we shan't be long."

BRITISH FRONT NOT BROKEN.

LONDON, May 28th.
9.20 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—Chemin-des-Dames was never more than a curtain of a fortress of which the main defences were the Laon plateau. We held the curtain, but the fortress itself was never ours. The Germans have utterly failed this time to do what they succeeded in doing on March 21st. Our front is not broken.

For us the battle so far has gone more satisfactorily than the battle in March. The Germans are not likely to be able to make any serious headway before the arrival of our reserves, which will restore the equilibrium of our forces.

THE GERMAN STRENGTH.

LONDON, May 28th.
9.10 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing yesterday, states:—This morning's attack was preceded by a four hours' gas-shell bombardment.

The enemy engaged 26 divisions, including some moved from the Hirson-Mezieres region at the last moment by night march. The attacking front was held by the armies of von Boehm and Fritz von Below, von Boehm holding Noyon to Craonne with nine divisions and von Below Craonne to Auberville with eight divisions.

The Chemin-des-Dames line was attacked in the flank from the Corbeny-Juvincourt region.

ALLIES OUTNUMBERED BY FIVE TO ONE.

The enemy launched infantry in dense waves against the eastern end of the plateau and captured Craonne, turning the flank of our division, and stormed the Calonne-Vauleure plateaux.

The Germans outnumbered ours by five to one.

The position attacked was a long narrow-topped barrier along which Ladies' Way runs from Hurtbise to the head of the valley. The defenders of the ridge have no room to manoeuvre and cannot retreat even a few yards without losing the crest. It was inevitable that they would recoil under the shock, with the result that the Germans remained in possession of the ridge.

Officers in touch with the situation are of opinion that the results of the day's fighting on the Aisne are accepted by the High Command without disquiet. Our front recoiled in accordance with the prearranged plan under the weight of the blow. The result at present is that the battlefield of last spring is again in the enemy's possession. There is no civilian population lost, as the whole region of the ground had been fought over so long that it has no economic value to either side.

ENEMY EFFECTED A SURPRISE.

LONDON, May 28th.
12.20 p.m.

The Daily Chronicle's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, dealing with the retreat on the Aisne, admits that the enemy effected a surprise. He says it is out of the question at present for the Allies to hold all possible sectors of attack strongly enough to make them perfectly secure. Indeed,

if they had men enough this would not be the way in which they would be used. Nothing is more difficult for laymen to seize, and yet nothing is more certain, than a change of values as the war evolves. Our only notions of Chemin-des-Dames were obtained at a time very different from the present emergency—the time of fixed fronts and offensive and defensive methods that are already old-fashioned. Undoubtedly, the French Command found it grievous yesterday to order the retreat to the Aisne, and more feeble men might have temporised, thereby losing many good lives, which, after all, are more sacred than the most sacred earth. The German attack at Chemin-des-Dames could not be anticipated, and was far beyond the powers of our small forces to ward off. It was only at heavy cost that it got forward so quickly. Our men retired from position to position without confusion, and firing continuously. The fact that our losses are small compared with the enemy's, is the essential point.

"WORST BELIEVED TO BE OVER."

LONDON, May 29th.
6.40 a.m.

The newspapers do not seek to minimise the formidable nature of the success which has brought the Germans in the region farther south than they have been since the beginning of the trench war in 1914, but none take the alarmist views which were widespread two months ago. Regret is expressed that the Allies have lost the positions which they sacrificed so much to maintain and develop, and it is feared that many heavy guns have been lost, but it is pointed out that experience has shown that great thrusts always lose their impetus just when the defence is bringing reserves into action, and recollections of the German defeats at Kemmel and elsewhere inspires a feeling of calm confidence that Generalissimo Foch's reserves will still save the situation. Indeed, a late despatch from the Daily Chronicle's Correspondent with the French Armies announces that the French reserves are arriving at the front, and that the worst is believed to be over.

ENEMY'S FORCES SERIOUSLY DISPERSED.

The German papers are already trumpeting the showy success of the Crown Prince as a dynamic victory for the Hohenzollerns, but correspondents show that he gained, on the Aisne, no stronger a line than was already held, while the Enemy Command, by extending the battle-line to 100 miles, has seriously dispersed its forces, all of which must be fed with a ratio of loss constantly higher than that of the defenders.

Observers are agreed that the losses of the Allies are comparatively small. Their retirement was deliberate and carried out in good order.

The French still hold the valuable Vignay plateau, north-east of Soissons and commanding the Sermeuse spur east of Venizel and south of the river, where a counter-attack stemmed the German rush; while the British, on the other wing, are holding their ground, and have inflicted the heaviest losses, on the St. Thierry height, five miles north-west of Rheims.

The possession of the important points on the flanks, says the Times, opens up the prospect that the main rush in the centre may be the more quickly checked.

BELGIAN REPORT.

LONDON, May 29th.
1.25 a.m.

A Belgian communiqué states:—Enemy artillery activity was specially lively in our back areas.

There were many civilian casualties in the bombarded localities.

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, May 28th.
10.55 p.m.

A German communiqué claims 15,000 prisoners.

KAISER TELEGRAPHS TO EMPRESS.

AMSTERDAM, May 29th.

The Kaiser has telegraphed to the Empress from the battlefield south of Laon:—"God has granted us a fine victory and will further help us."

EARLIER CABLES.

THE DIFFICULTIES CAUSED BY GERMAN GAS FORESEEN.

PARIS, May 28th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, in continuation of his message dated the 27th inst., relating to the enemy attack on Chemin-des-Dames, says:—The position had been drenched with gas for hours. The officers and men had been wearing masks for hours when the attack started, and could not remove them even momentarily. Consequently, it was almost impossible to give and understand orders. A battle in such conditions becomes an affair of individuals and small units.

This difficulty had been foreseen by our command, and, as soon as it was clear that the Germans were established on the crest, the order was given to abandon the whole of Ladies' Way and fall back on the Aisne. The retreat was executed in excellent order and the Franco-British forces retired in *liaison* without serious loss.

LATEST CABLES.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH STOP ADVANCE.

PARIS, May 29th.

A communiqué, dated May 27th, states:—Last night and to-day the enemy, again profiting by numerical superiority, made fresh efforts to accentuate his drive southwards and towards Soissons.

Our troops on the left counterattacked vigorously and stopped the German advance, and shattered the attacks on the heights of Heuvillie, on Margival from Vignay to north-east of Soissons, and on the hills in the region of Ciry, Salesonne and Vassenny, which immediately dominate the valley of Vesle to the south.

AMERICANS CAPTURE CANTIGNY.

In the centre, where the enemy made his principal effort, the battle is developing with sustained violence on the line of Vesle, which the Germans succeeded in crossing this morning at several points, notably in the region of Baroches and Les Fiscoes.

On the right the British, on Saint Thierry Ridge, resisted the assaults of the enemy, who seems to have suffered particularly heavy losses.

West of Montdidier, the Americans, supported by our tanks, brilliantly carried on a front of two kilometres a salient at Cantigny, also the village, which the enemy had strongly fortified, capturing 170 prisoners and a quantity of material.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS COMPLETELY FAIL.

The German counter-attacks in the afternoon against Cantigny completely failed.

The artillery duel continues with great activity on the right of the Meuse, and at several points on the Lorraine front.

Two strong enemy *coups-de-main* in the region of Vesle and Ember-Mesnil were repulsed, after sharp fighting.

RESERVES HURRYING UP.

LONDON, May 29th.
4.15 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Tuesday afternoon, states:—The French and British Divisions holding the Aisne were forced to continue the retreat during the past twenty-four hours under the pressure of enormously superior numbers. They are fighting most gallantly, and the reserves are hurrying up from the concentration points.

The Germans include seven special storm divisions which fought on March 21st since when they have not been seen, presumably retraining. Also two divisions of guards.

OUR TROOPS DEFENDING THE HEIGHTS OF THE VESLE.

On the right, the Franco-British troops, after an energetic defence, have withdrawn slowly to the south and south-east of the heights of St. Thierry, where they are holding on between the Vesle and the Aisne canal. In the centre, fighting has continued with various fluctuations on the south bank of the Vesle, the heights of which our troops are defending with admirable bravery.

West of Montdidier the Americans shattered two enemy counter-attacks at Cantigny. The artillery duel continues to be lively on both banks of the Meuse, on the Woivre sector, and in Embertisnil and Lorraine.

A series of hostile raids, north of Bezon-St-Aux, in the region of Badonvillers, and near the Rhine and the Rhone canal failed under our fire.

OUR RESERVES ARRIVING ON THE SCENE.

LONDON, May 29th.
10.20 a.m.

It is semi-officially stated that the Germans are incessantly employing fresh divisions to make good their very heavy losses. On the other hand, our reserves are arriving on the scene and will, in a few days, be in action. It is felt that the equilibrium of the situation is restored.

GERMANS REACH OUTSKIRTS OF SOISSONS.

LONDON, May 29th.
4.20 p.m.

A French communiqué states that the Germans have reached the outskirts of Soissons.

VIEWS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, May 29th.

Among the experts, M. Roussel, in the *Petit Parisien*, alone has not shared the view of the morning that the offensive in the Soissons-Rheims sector is merely a diversion. He says that General Ludendorff undoubtedly wished to avoid a collision with the Allies' strategic reserves and sought a surprise. The question is whether he obtained it. M. Roussel, however, does not fear the eventual result in view of the Verdun and Somme precedents.

Other writers state that the British Army Corps occupied the weakest point of the line, in the centre, between Bermercourt and Cragnelle, and withstood the principal shock.

M. Henri Bidon, writing in the *Journal des Debats* in the evening, points out that the Allies, north of the Aisne, still hold the large bridge-head in front of Soissons, threatening the enemy on the flank, and are making a stand on the Vesle front.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

PARIS, May 29th.

The long-range bombardment continued this morning. The shells are larger than previously, and it is suggested that new guns are being used.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKS IN THE CAUCASUS.

ARMENIANS SUFFER HEAVILY AT ALEXANDROPOL.

LONDON, May 29th.

The Turks have occupied Alexandropol and are moving towards Wulf.

The Armenians have suffered heavily at Alexandropol.

PASSAGE OF TURKISH TROOPS TO PERSIA REFUSED.

LONDON, May 29th.

The Turks previously asked the consent of the Caucasian Government to the passage of troops to Persia, destined for use against the British Government, and, on being refused, it is reported that the Turks occupied Erivan.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AIR RAID ON ROUEN.

PARIS, May 29th.

An official report states:—Enemy aeroplanes were espied at midnight of May 27th-28th west of Rouen.

They were violently attacked by anti-aircraft batteries.

One dropped bombs upon the Rouen district.

One person was killed and four wounded.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RESCUE OF ARMENIANS.

ARABIANS CO-OPERATE WITH BRITISH IN NOBLE WORK.

LONDON, May 30th.

The Press Bureau states that, owing to Arabian co-operation with the British forces in Palestine, a number of Armenians, men, women and children, whom the Turks deported to the deserts, east of the Jordan, have been rescued. On receipt of this news the following telegrams were sent to Emir Feisal.

"From Boghos Nubar Pasha and the American Delegation to the noble-born Feisal Pasha:

"We have just learned of the rescue of our unfortunate fellow-countrymen through the efforts of your gallant troops in South Syria. God bless and prosper the progress of your arms. The chivalrous act of the noble Moslems, who fight under your banners, adds fresh lustre to the annals of the Arab race. Every Armenian, throughout the world, is to-day an ally of the Arab movement, and the praises of your clemency and the justice of your cause shall be known wherever we can make our voices heard."

"From the Lord Mayor of London on behalf of the Armenian Refugees Lord Mayor's Fund.

"I beg to convey to the noble Emir Feisal the deepest thanks of British subscribers for the gallant rescue of suffering Armenians by your victorious troops."

"From friends of Armenia, in London.

"We beg to congratulate the noble Emir Feisal on his splendid rescue of suffering Armenians. The friends of Armenia rejoice at the progress of your victorious troops."

The King of Hedjaz has replied as follows:—

"Your kind message to Feisal, of which I have heard, is proof of your goodwill and affection. We pray to God to make us worthy of your kind thoughts. Feisal, in assisting the oppressed, only performed one of the first duties of our religion and the Arab faith. I say, confidently and proudly, that the Armenian race and other races in a similar plight, are regarded by us as partners in our fortunes, in weal or woe. We ask God, before everything, to give us strength to enable us to do them helpful service; by which to prove to the world the true feelings of Islam, whose watchword is Freedom. God preserve you in health, and bring your desires to a successful attainment by his help and favour."

THE GERMAN-IRISH CONSPIRACY.

DETAILS OF ARREST OF A GERMAN AGENT.

LONDON, May 29th.

A special message from Cork gives details of the arrest of the man who landed from a German submarine and is now in the Tower. It appears that he was seen by fishermen on April 13th waving a handkerchief from a barren islet off the coast of Clare. He was rowed ashore and said he was a survivor of a torpedoed ship. Investigation by the Coast-Guards proved the story to be untrue. Much English silver money was found in his possession. Meanwhile, a wrecked collapsible boat was found a mile down the coast. It is believed that the man rowed ashore in the darkness and landed on the islet by mistake. He endeavoured to destroy the boat, and found in the morning, that he had marooned himself.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

SUGGESTED REFERENCE TO THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 29th.

The Daily Chronicle's Dublin correspondent states that General Smuts' proposal to refer Home Rule to the Imperial Conference is finding support amongst Nationalists and Unionists.

MUNITION WORKERS TO WORK WHEREVER NEEDED.

LONDON, May 29th.

The Daily Chronicle states that the Government expects all munition workers in future to volunteer for war work anywhere in the country. An unreasonable refusal will seriously prejudice the right of exemption from Army service. The War Cabinet considers that it must now be absolutely free to divert labour where it can be most advantageously employed.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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Firms in Great Britain and are annually
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They have not yet arrived from England,
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end of the month.

The CHRONICLE covers the notable
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Countries of Eastern Asia, the various
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bers of Commerce, Scales of Commissions,
Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp
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Hanoi.	Annam.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Hue.	Sigon.
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San Francisco.	San Francisco.	

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Perak.	Malacca.	Pahang.
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NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Batavia.	Samarang.	Peking.
Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar.
	East Coast of Sumatra.	

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTERS' AGENCY.]

A BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, May 29th.

The Wansbeck bye-election has result-
ed as follows:—

R. Mason (Coalitionist)	5,814
Edwards (Miners' Candidate)	5,207
Coalitionist Majority	547

THEIR MAJESTIES TOUR THE
TEXTILE CENTRES.

LONDON, May 29th.

Their Majesties have arrived at Brad-
ford on a three-days' tour of the textile
centres.

MYSTERIOUS MALADY IN
SWEDEN.

ATTRIBUTED TO INSUFFICIENT
FOOD.

COPENHAGEN, May 29th.

Thousands in Sweden are stricken by
a mysterious malady, which is akin to
dysentery, and is attributed to insufficient
food.

EXCHANGE OF WAR
PRISONERS.

LONDON, May 29th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Newton
strenuously asserted that there was not
the slightest vestige of truth in the
newspaper allegations that the War Office
inactivity had resulted in worse treat-
ment of British war-prisoners than
others. No Government had been more
solicitous regarding their prisoners' wel-
fare. His Lordship was of opinion that
British prisoners were now treated better
than others.

Lord Curzon warned against an undue
expectation of an immediate rush of
exchanged war prisoners.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

NEW FEDERAL STATE.

AMSTERDAM, May 29th.

The *Koelnische Volks Zeitung's* Corre-
spondent at Kiev states that a new
federal State, entitled the "South-
Eastern Federation" comprising the
Don Kuban and other Cossacks and
mountainous of the North Caucasus and
steppe people in south-eastern Russia, is
at war with the Soviet Government.

EX-GRAND-DUKE NICHOLAS.

A Berlin telegram denies that the ex-
Grand-Duke Nicholas has escaped from the
Crimea.

FINLAND AND RUSSIA.

GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Moscow, May 29th.

Germany has proposed to Russia to
cede to Finland the western zone of
Murmansk with an outlet to the sea, where-
upon Finland would return the forts of
Ino and Raiviot to Russia on condition
that they are not fortified.

Russia has replied proposing a con-
ference in the matter, which is regarded
as equivalent to consent.

MUNITION FIRE AT MOSCOW.

Moscow, May 29th.

Fire broke out on a munition train at
Kazan station and spread to many
houses. It lasted all day.

Seven warehouses, full of merchandise
and 450 trucks, were destroyed. The
damage is estimated at 30,000,000 roubles.

EARLIER CABLES.

NO STATEMENT AS REGARD
IRISH POLICY AT PRESENT.

LONDON, May 29th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar
Law, replying to Mr. King, said the
Government did not intend making a
statement at present regarding Irish
policy.

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

ANXIOUS TO RENDER
ASSISTANCE.

LONDON, May 29th.

Lord Robert Cecil replying to Mr.
David Davies, said the Government had
repeatedly given assurances of its desire
to assist Russia. At present the Govern-
ment was constantly consulting the Allies
as to the most effective way of giving this
assistance.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 29th.

The silver market is steady.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY.
VON JAGOW'S REPLY.

The full text of the reply of von
Jagow, the ex-Foreign Secretary, to
Lichnowsky's revelations is now avail-
able. It is a long, argumentative docu-
ment, much of which consists of abuse
of the ex-Ambassador, or pleas of mere
ignorance of episodes mentioned by him.
Jagow begins with the following statement
as to his own general attitude towards
this country:—

When, in January, 1913, I was appoint-
ed Secretary of State, I regarded a
German-English rapprochement as desir-
able, and also an understanding on the
points where our interests touched or
crossed as attainable. I wished, at any
rate, to try to work in this sense. A
main point for us was the Mesopotamia-
Asia Minor question—the so-called Bagh-
dad policy—as it had become a question
of prestige for us. If England wanted
to drive us out there, it seemed to me
that a conflict would be very difficult to
avoid. At Berlin, as soon as it became
possible to me, I took up the understand-
ing on the Baghdad Railway. We found
conciliatoriness in the English Govern-
ment, and the result was the agreement
that was almost completed at the out-
break of war. Simultaneously were pro-
ceeding the negotiations as to the Portu-
guese Colonies which had been inaugu-
rated by Count Metternich, continued by
Baron Marschall, and resumed by Prince
Lichnowsky. Further understanding as
to other, for instance, East Asiatic, ques-
tions, I thought of broaching later, when
the, in my opinion, most important ques-
tion, that of the Baghdad Railway, had
been settled, and an atmosphere of
greater confidence thus created. The
naval question I too left aside, as, after
the experience we had had, an under-
standing as to this would for the time
being have been difficult.

THE AMBASSADOR'S CONFERENCE.

After arguing that "so far-reaching a
dis-interestment in Balkan questions as
Prince Lichnowsky advocates" would
have been "in contradiction to the
nature of the alliance" (with Austria),
and that it is "contrary to historical
facts" that "Russia, our natural friend
and best neighbour," was "forced into
the arms of France and England only
by our Oriental and Balkan policy,"
Jagow continues:—

Just as little as Sir E. Grey did we
wish that there should be war over
Albania. For that reason, in spite of
our all experiences at Algiers, we
agreed to a conference. The merit of a
"mediating attitude" at the conference
shall not be denied to Sir E. Grey; but
at the same time it is rather too much
to say that he "in no way placed him-
self on the side of the Entente." Certainly
he frequently advised to concession at
Petersburg (as we at Vienna), and found
"a formula of agreement," but externally
he represented the Entente, as he just as
little as we would or could leave his
associates in the lurch. That we, on the
other hand, "without exception" repre-
sented the standpoint which was pre-
scribed to us from Vienna "is
absolutely incorrect. We, like England,
played a conciliatory rôle, and also
advised far more at Vienna to concession
and moderation than Prince Lichnowsky
seems or admits to know. And Vienna
also on various occasions made far-
reaching concessions (Dibra, Djakova).

Russia was by no means "compelled
everywhere to yield to us." On the con-
trary, she on various points secured
"success for the Siberian wishes"; in
fact, certain towns and strips of terri-
tory which could be regarded as purely
or predominantly Albanian were allotted
to Siberia. Had we as Prince Lichnowsky
seems to have wished, adopted the
Russian standpoint throughout, the
result would have been a humiliation of
Austria-Hungary, and accordingly a
weakening of our group. Prince Lichnowsky
always seems concerned only that
Russia should not be humiliated. A
humiliation of Austria is obviously a
matter of indifference to him.

THE COLONIAL TREATY.

In his further remarks on Balkan
events, Jagow makes the interesting
admission that the attempt to secure for
General Liman von Sanders the com-
mand over Constantinople was "politi-
cally not opportune." It then comes to
the question of the Colonial Treaty with
this country, in which he says:—

Prince Lichnowsky boasts that he
succeeded in giving this treaty a form
corresponding with our wishes, and the
credit for this shall not be taken from
him, but at the same time on various
occasions strong pressure was necessary
to induce him to represent some of our
wishes with more emphasis.

Lichnowsky's statement that we delayed
the publication because the treaty would
have been for him "a public success,"
which we grudged him, is a monstrous
insinuation, which can only be explained
by his ego-centric view of things. The
treaty would have forfeited its practical
and moral effect—one of its main objects
was to create a good atmosphere between
us and England—if its publication had
been greeted by violent attacks on the
"perfidious Albion" in our Anglophobe Press
and in our Parliament. But to this, in
our internal situation at that time, the
simultaneous making known of the
so-called Windsor Treaty would un-
doubtedly have given rise. And the
uproar as to English duplicity, which the
internal contradiction between the
text of the Windsor and of our treaty
would undoubtedly have called forth,
could hardly have been rendered in-
nocuous in our public opinion by an assur-
ance of English *bona fides*. With justifi-
ed caution, we intended to let the

publication take place only at a suitable
moment, when the danger of adverse
criticism was not so acute. If possible,
simultaneously with the making known
of the Baghdad Treaty, which was close
to completion. The fact that two great
agreements had been effected between
England and us would have substantially
favoured the reception and made it easier
to get over the beauty-defects of the
Portuguese agreement. It was regard to
the effect of the agreement, with which
we aimed at an improvement of our
relations to England, and did not want
to get a fresh disturbance of them, that
caused our hesitation.

It is true that—though only in a second-
ary degree—we also had regard to the
acquisition of economic interests in the
Portuguese colonies, which just at that
time was aimed at but which naturally
would have been more difficult to realise
if the agreement had become known.
Possibly Prince Lichnowsky was not in
the position fully to survey these con-
ditions from London, but he should have
had confidence in our practical judgment,
and acquiesced, instead of making up
for lack of understanding by insinuations
and the imputation of personal motives.
Precisely among English statesmen he
would assuredly have found an appreciation
of our arguments.

Here in this country the Ambassador's
speeches caused great offence. For the
production of a better atmosphere, in
which alone the *rapprochement* aimed at
could flourish, it was necessary that in
our public opinion, too, confidence in our
English policy and to our London repre-
sentative should spread. This factor
Prince Lichnowsky, otherwise so suscep-
tible to public opinion, did not sufficiently
take into account for he saw everything
only through his London spectacles. The
charges against the attitude of the
(Foreign) Office are too baseless to be
gone into. But I should like to point out
that Prince Lichnowsky was not left in
ignorance of the "most important things"
in so far as they bore upon his mission.
On the contrary, I kept the Ambassadors
in general much more fully informed than
was previously the usage. My own
experiences as Ambassador had prompted
me to this. But Lichnowsky had the ten-
dency to rely more on his own impres-
sions and judgments than on the com-
munications and instructions of the
central office. True, I had neither occa-
sion nor authority always to communi-
cate the sources of our news. Here quite
definite considerations were present,
especially the fear of compromising our
sources. The memorandum of the Prince
is the best justification of the caution
practised in this respect.

THE CAUSES OF THE WAR.

Dealing with Lichnowsky's revelations
as to the causes of the war, Jagow for
the most part confines himself to un-
substantiated denials. Thus he denies
that "the reports that England would
in all circumstances stand by France"
were not believed at the Wilhelmstrasse;
also that the "plan of an active policy
against Serbia" was "fixed" (fest-
gelegt) at Konopischt. On the other
hand, he admits as "possible" that, in
a private letter to Lichnowsky he used
the phrase that there would be some
"bluster," but "the more stoutly we
stood by Austria, the sooner Russia will
give way." But this, he says, he wrote
"to steel Lichnowsky's nerves a little
and restrain him from displaying his
views in London also." He continues:—

We could not agree to the English pro-
posal for a conference of Ambassadors, as
it would doubtless have led to a serious
diplomatic defeat. For Italy was also
friendly to the Serbians, and in her
Balkan interests was rather against
Austria. The "intimacy of the Russo-
Italian relations" Prince Lichnowsky
himself admits. The best and only prac-
ticable issue was a localisation of the
conflict and an understanding between
Vienna and Petersburg. For this we
worked with all our energy. That we
"insisted on" the war is a monstrous
contention, which is disarmed by the tele-
grams of his Majesty the Emperor to the
Tsar and King George, published in the
White Book—Prince Lichnowsky can
only tell of "the positively humble tele-
grams of the Tsar."

OUR DECLARATION OF WAR.

Jagow repeats what the Germans have
so often said about the Russian mobilisa-
tion, and says that he only returned to
Berlin from his honeymoon on July 6th,
1914, and was only once in Vienna—in the
spring of 1915—between his appointment
as Foreign Secretary and the outbreak
of hostilities. He then comes to the ques-
tion of our declaration of war, and
says:—

Over the bewildering despatch which
Prince Lichnowsky sent on August 1st
I have not the time by me to pass as
a "misunderstanding," and he seems to
wish to make of it a reproach against us
that "in Berlin the news, without wait-
ing for the conversation, was made the
basis of a far-reaching action." The fate
of the war with England hung on
minutes, and immediately after the
arrival of the despatch the decision was
taken, that even at the eleventh hour a
step to avoid war with France and
England should be attempted. His
Majesty sent the familiar telegram to
King George. The contents of the Lich-
nowsky despatch could be understood in
no other way than as we understood them.
Omitting certain repetitions and
another volley of abuse, we come to the
following passages:—

I too, pursued a policy which aimed
at an understanding with England,
because I was of the opinion that only
in this way could we get out of the un-
favourable situation into which the
unequal distribution of strength and the
weakness of the Triple Alliance had
brought us. But Russia and France were
driving us to war. We were bound by our
treaty with Austria, and with her were
threatened in our position as a great
Power—*by Khodak, his ally*. But Eng-
land, who was not tied up in the same
way with Russia, who had received far-
reaching assurances from us with regard
to the sparing of France and Belgium,
seized her sword.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BRITISH PLAN FOR
DEMobilISATION.DISBANDMENT TO DEPEND ON
CIVIL AND NOT MILITARY
NEEDS.

The British Ministry of Labour states
that although the time for the demobilisa-
tion of his Majesty's forces is not yet in
sight, the Government thinks it should
be known that the problem has been re-
ceiving close attention.

The reconstruction committee appoint-
ed by the late Government to consider
plans for the ultimate demobilisation of
the forces, has now presented to the War
Cabinet a scheme for effecting the dis-
charge and the resettlement in civil life
of the members of the forces. The scheme
is the result of very careful considera-
tion of all aspects of the problem by the
committee, and the Government depart-
ments concerned. Obviously, it would
be premature to make public the details
of this scheme at the present time, but
a full announcement will be made in
due course. It may be stated, however,
that the responsibility for carrying out
the demobilisation will rest with the
Admiralty and the War Office, so far
as the naval and the military arrange-
ments are concerned, and with the
Ministry of Labour as regards the resettle-
ment of discharged sailors and soldiers
in civil life.

The Lords Commissioners of the Ad-
miralty and the Army Council have
accepted as the basis of the plans for
demobilisation the policy that, when a
lasting peace has been assured, men
must be released from the forces in
accordance with civil rather than naval
or military requirements. In order to
help the sailors and soldiers to get back
into civil life as quickly and as easily
as possible, the Ministry of Labour pro-
poses to use the machinery of the employ-
ment exchanges, which is the only
national organisation sufficiently strong
for the purpose, but in order to assist
them, the Ministry of Labour proposes
to invite the employers' associations and
trade unions to give them the fullest
possible assistance, both centrally and
locally. In the first place, a central
committee to be known as the Labour
resettlement committee has been set up,
consisting of representatives of the em-
ployers and the trade unions in the
principal industries in equal numbers,
together with representatives of the de-
partments concerned with demobilisation.
The Minister of Labour will be chairman
of the committee, and he has appointed
Lord Burnham to be vice-chairman. To
this committee the Minister will look for
advice and information on all general
questions affecting resettlement.

In addition to the Labour Resettle-
ment Committee, local advisory committees
have been set up in connection with all
the principal employment exchanges,
consisting of representatives of the em-
ployers and trade unions in the principal
local industries in equal numbers, to
whom will be added, for the purpose of
demobilisation, a certain number of re-
presentatives of local bodies particularly
concerned with the welfare of discharged
soldiers. It is hoped that a great deal
of the work of finding employment for
discharged men, and of adjusting the
difficulties which may arise in individual
cases, will be performed by these com-
mittees, which the Minister regards as a
vital part of the machinery for the re-
settlement of industry.

Further, in addition to the general
questions to be dealt with by the Central
Committee and the local or individual
committees which will be dealt with by the
local advisory committees, there are a
number of problems which can only be
satisfactorily solved on the basis of in-
dustry. The Minister is accordingly
very anxious that joint standing indus-
trial councils shall be set up for the
organised industries as soon as possible,
on the lines recommended by the Whitley
Report, to which he would be prepared
to refer immediately a number of prob-
lems of this kind which require careful
consideration by workers and employers
sitting together. The functions of these
councils in regard to resettlement would
be co-ordinated by the Central Commit-
tee.

By means of the machinery described
above the Minister hopes to secure that
arrangements shall be made for coping
with the problems of resettlement over
the whole field of industry, which shall
be in harmony with national local re-
quirements, and also with the peculiar
needs created by the conditions obtaining
in each of the principal industries. The
Government feel that the problem can
only be successfully dealt with in close
co-operation with employers' organiza-
tions and trade unions throughout the
country, and the plan which has been
drawn up and has been generally ap-
proved by the War Cabinet has been
devised with that end in view.

By this I by no means wish to adopt
the view, widely spread among us today,
that England laid all the mines for the
outbreak of the war; on the contrary, I
believe in Sir E. Grey's love of peace,
and in his earnest desire to arrive at an
understanding with us. But he allowed
himself to be too deeply entangled in the
net of Franco-Russian policy; he could
no longer find a way out, and he did not
prevent the world-war as he could have
done. Nor was the war popular with the
English nation; Belgium had to serve as
battleground.

The apologia closes with some moral
observations on foreign politics. Here
we need only point to the significant
inferences to be drawn from the state-
ment that the Morocco policy had led
to "political defeat," although "this
had been fortunately avoided" in the
Bosnian crisis, and likewise at the Lon-
don Conference. The dishonour of our
prestige would not have been support-
able for our position in Europe and
the world." *Daily Telegraph.*

"ASAHI BEER."



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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	1917	1917	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUGAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA MARU 12,600 Tons	21st June 11 A.M.
	MISHIMA MARU 10,000 Tons	27th June 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,600 Tons	15th June 11 A.M.
	AKI MARU 12,500 Tons	20th July 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ... | HWAH-WU MARU 8,000 Tons ... | 3rd June.

LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN ...

MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY ...

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL ...

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO ...

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON ...

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... | TUES., 11th June, at 11 A.M.
† KASHIMA MARU ... | THURS., 20th June, at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI Manager.

Telephone 222 and 223

TOYO KISEN KAISHA**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000	MON., 3rd June.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	SAT., 8th June.
TENYO MARU	21,000	SAT., 22nd June.
SHINYU MARU	22,000	TUES., 16th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, ORUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA, AND IQUIQUE.

(THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.)

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 8th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

MARSEILLES LINE—Monthly service via Singapore and Port Said.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"ARABIA MARU" ... | WED'DAY, 5th June, at 3 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU" ... | SUNDAY, 9th June, at 3 P.M.
"CANADA MARU" ... | MONDAY, 17th June, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 70 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... | SUNDAY, 2nd June, at Noon.
TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOBU MARU" ... | THURSDAY, 6th June, at 6 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FRIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JUNE 21, and AUGUST 31, 1918.

AN UNRIVALLED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agents,
Fitch's Building, 100 House Street.

